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now made arrangements for weekly reports, the most reliable that can be secured.

Respectfully, yours, N. K. VANCE,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *June 23, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the sailing this a. m. of steamer *Managua* for Mobile. The steamer *Breakwater* sails this p. m. for New Orleans. The captain, crew, and passengers all well. Sanitary condition of Belize good. There is no infectious or contagious disease in Belize or surrounding colony.

Very respectfully, C. W. KNIGHT,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Sanitary report from Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *June 26, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended June 24, 23 deaths were reported in Cienfuegos and vicinity, of which 7 were from intestinal diseases, 3 from malaria, and 1 from pernicious fever.

Respectfully, yours, S. B. GRUBBS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Influenza present in Matanzas.

MATANZAS, CUBA, *June 24, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that influenza has made its appearance in this city. No cases have been officially reported, but I have seen several (one of them being myself), and local practitioners tell me that they have quite a number of cases in their clientele.

Very respectfully, G. M. GUITERAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary report from Matanzas.

MATANZAS, CUBA, *June 26, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that 24 deaths were recorded in the city of Matanzas during the week ended June 24, which represents an annual mortality of 31.23 per thousand. This is a marked improvement over last week. The principal causes of death were as follows: Malarial fevers, 6; typhoid fever, 2; hydræmia, 2; tuberculosis, 1; intestinal diseases, 4. The following cases of infectious diseases were reported during the week: "Fievre de borras" (diagnosed by a num-

ber of physicians as yellow fever), 1; typhoid fever, 5; diphtheria, 2; dysentery, 3; infectious fever, 1. From this it appears that typhoid and dysentery are on the increase. The latter is to be expected, but with regard to the former I am inclined to believe that some cases of "simple continued fever of the tropics" are erroneously diagnosed as typhoid fever. The weather is warm, calm, and oppressive. Showers are not as frequent nor as heavy as they should be at this season of the year. The general sanitary condition of the town continues good.

Very respectfully, G. M. GUITERAS,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Mortuary statistics from Santiago de Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *May 8, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, mortuary statistics for the city of Santiago de Cuba during the past ten years. These interesting figures were kindly collected for us by Sr. Eduardo Yero, the alcalde's clerk, after much searching through musty records. The figures are taken from official reports.

It will be seen that—

Smallpox.—Smallpox was severely epidemic here in 1896, when 854 of the civil population died in nine months. The disease spent its force early in 1897, but, without doubt, left widespread infection throughout the city. Cases of smallpox break out every now and then, as unvaccinated material presents itself.

Tuberculosis.—Tuberculosis is always present, and claims more victims annually than any other fever; yet it is not feared, and receives little attention.

Yellow fever.—Deaths occur every year from yellow fever. The number of cases varies greatly in different years. In 1892 there were only 6 deaths, and in 1893 but 4 deaths from this source, while in 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897 there were many deaths, due in part to the number of unacclimated Spanish troops brought into the city. Yellow fever may exist here during every month of the year, though it is usually at its worst from July to December, the rainy season.

Pernicious fever.—There are from 50 to 200 deaths from this cause every year, and while doubt may properly exist as to the accuracy of the diagnosis, the pernicious form of malarial fevers is always present. It exists during every month of the year, but is more severe during May, June, and July. It is to be noted that unlike yellow fever, pernicious fever claims more natives than the unacclimated. In the ten years there were 1,082 deaths from this cause in the civil population, and only 58 among the troops.

Respectfully, yours, M. J. ROSENAU,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.